tion of the earth's vital agricultural products. It is unfortunate, however, that the authors should have failed to show parallels and meridians. That their significance is recognized is attested by the wheat map for Europe (p. 21), where the 50th parallel is indicated as the northern limit of wheat, and the sugar map of the world (p. 73), where the dividing line between the growing areas of beet and cane sugar is drawn. An indication of the latitude and longitude on the margins of the maps would have avoided marring their legibility and yet would have afforded some clue as to location and latitudinal climatic effects.

The treatment as a whole is by products rather than by countries. Among the points developed in most of the discussions are the place of origin of the product, the conditions under which it prospers with reference both to nature's controls and the influence of markets, and its practical value, including its relation to population. Statistical tables accompany the descriptive matter occasionally, and also special small maps to illustrate some phase of the subject deserving emphasis. Inset maps or diagrams as parts of the larger maps further illuminate the atlas. EUGENE VAN CLEEF

ARISTOTLE'S TREATISE ON METEOROLOGY

—— **Aristotelis meteorologicorum libri quattuor.** Recensuit, indicem verborum addidit F. H. Fobes. xlviii and 236 pp.; index. Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., 1919. 9 x 6 inches.

Aristotle's treatise on meteorology is one of the great milestones in the development of the science of the earth's atmosphere. It remained for nearly two thousand years the standard text, and all the textbooks which were issued in Europe till the end of the seventeenth century were based exclusively upon it. Viewed in the light of the modern developments of meteorology, Aristotle's treatise is today inevitably very antiquated; but the important part it played throughout many centuries, as a guide, an inspiration, and a systematic presentation of important facts, entitles it, even now, to more than passing mention. In his epoch-making "Lehrbuch der Meteorologie," Schmid well said of Aristotle, "unverkennbar hat bereits der grosse Gelehrte des Alterthums, hat Aristoteles tiefahnend einige wichtige Momente, die jetzt erst zu ihrer Geltung gekommen sind, ergriffen; allein seine Schüler, Commentatoren und Nachfolger, unter den Griechen Theophrast, unter den Römern Plinius und Seneca, haben diese Anfänge nicht wesentlich entwickelt und erweitert" (p. 3).

Aristotle's work has been translated into French, English, and Italian, the only fairly recent translation being that in French (1863). A new English translation was promised by the Clarendon Press before the war.

Professor Fobes's new text of the four books of Aristotle's "Meteorology" is a scholarly piece of work, obviously first of all of very distinct importance to students of the classics, but of more than passing interest to students of meteorology. The Greek text of the four books of the "Meteorology," with the footnotes, occupies about 160 pages; somewhat over 100 pages are devoted to the preface, bibliographies, and index—all of which are in Latin. The publication of this volume inevitably leads to the expression of the hope that a new English translation of Aristotle's classic may not long be delayed. R. DEC. WARD

Note

With regard to the sentence "In quality of execution the maps are scarcely creditable to the India Survey," in the brief comment on Sheets 78 G, H, and J, of the topographic map of India, in the April, 1919, *Review* (Vol. 7, p. 280), Lieut.-Col. H. H. Turner, R. E., Superintendent, Map Publication, Survey of India, points out that the maps criticized are provisional issues only, and that they are reproductions by photography of old atlas sheets, pasted together to cover the area of a modern ¼-inch sheet (i. e. on the scale of 1:253,440). These provisional sheets will in time all be replaced by ¼-inch sheets prepared by modern surveys.